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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1904.

Colonel Slem and the Conservatives of 1869.

The Republicans of the Ninth District are trying to break the force of the charge that Colonel Slem, while a member of the Virginia Legislature, voted for a negro by the name of Cook, for doorkeeper of the House of Delegates, over the gallant Arthur Sullivan, a one-legged Confederate soldier, who had held the office previously for some years and had discharged his duties efficiently and satisfactorily, by charging that the Democratic members of the Senate (including Major William A. Anderson, now Attorney-General of Virginia), in 1869, and again in 1871, had chosen Abram Hall, a negro of Richmond city, one of the doorkeepers of the Senate.

Below we give an extract from the journals of the Senate for the years mentioned, showing the facts in regard to this matter.

At the time referred to, the Legislature was controlled, not by the Democratic party, but by the Conservative party, made up of old line Whigs, Democrats and Liberal Republicans, combined for the purpose of rescuing Virginia from radical and negro rule which was then threatened by the radical Republican party in this State, over 80-90 of whom actually voted in 1869 to disfranchise the great body of white voters of the State and to place the State more absolutely in the control of the negroes than South Carolina ever was.

Abram Hall had been one of the leaders, and an influential leader of a small, but conservative, minority of the negroes of Richmond who had voted against negro domination and to give the white men their rights. Richmond city was only carried by the conservatives by a majority of seventy-two; and but for the support of the conservative ticket given by Abram Hall and his associates, the radicals would have carried Richmond, and doubtless Henrico county, too, which would have involved the election of three senators and six delegates. There had to be, in order to save the State then, a combination of the good men of all parties; and, in this city, Democrats, Whigs and Liberal Republicans, supported a legislative ticket upon which were Colonel Norman Smith (a Republican), for the Senate, and Messrs. Crenshaw and Gilmer (also Republicans), for the House of Delegates.

Not only had Abram Hall earnestly and actively supported the conservative ticket, but he had risked his life and been seriously injured in an effort to rescue the lamented Colonel James R. Branch, who was killed by the collapse of a bridge over James River, when on his way to attend a barbecue in the interest of the Conservative party. Abram Hall was a polite, respectable and respectful colored man, of most excellent character.

Besides this, there were at that time a number of negro members of both branches of the Legislature, there being six negro senators, and colored people were visiting the Capitol during the sessions of the Legislature to a far greater extent than they have done in later years. It was deemed proper, therefore, that there should be a colored man in this interior position, to look after and wait upon the people of his own color—a duty which might not always be agreeable to a white doorkeeper.

As will be seen from the journal, in 1869 John W. Minor, of Loudoun, was elected first doorkeeper over Ross Hamilton and William Robinson, two negroes, who received the Republican support, and for the position of second doorkeeper, there was no opposing candidate to Abram Hall, who received every vote that was cast.

In 1871, as will be seen from the journal of that year, John W. Minor was again elected first doorkeeper, and Abram Hall was re-elected as second doorkeeper—the Republicans then voting for a W. D. Berkeley (Republican) for the latter position. Whether W. D. Berkeley was a white or colored Republican we cannot say of our own knowledge, but we are informed from two sources that he was a negro, from the city of Norfolk, and we have no doubt that he was. It is certain that he was not a one-legged Confederate soldier who was being turned out of office to put an able bodied negro in his place.

It will be observed, too, that the position to which Abram Hall was appointed was a subordinate and almost menial position, under the circumstances. He had to obey the orders of the first doorkeeper, and his duties were entirely of an inferior and subordinate character, nor did he displace anybody, or defeat any

Confederate soldier or other reputable citizen.

The following extract is from the Senate journal for the session of 1869-70, being a part of the proceedings had on Tuesday, October 5, 1869:

"The Senate proceeded to the election of a doorkeeper—when,
 "Mr. Snowden nominated for that office, John W. Minor, of the county of Loudoun; Mr. Bland nominated Ross Hamilton, of the county of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Lyons nominated William Robinson, of the county of Elizabeth City.
 "The roll being called, resulted as follows:

"For Mr. Minor—Messrs. Anderson, of Pittsylvania; Anderson, of Rockbridge; Beasley, Campbell, Courtney, Davis, Fitzpatrick, French, Greener, Grimsley, Herrington, Johnson, Kendrick, Latham, Lewis, Martin, Owen, Patterson, Pendleton, Perrin, Penn, Riddick, Roller, Smith, of Henrico; Smith, of Clarke; Snowden, Taylor, of Loudoun; Taylor of Norfolk city; Terry and Waddell—30.
 "For Mr. Hamilton—Messrs. Austin, Bland, Carr, Haskell, Moseley, Moss, Robinson, Smith, of New Kent; Teahom and Wood—10.
 "For Mr. Robinson—Messrs. Lyons and Massey—2.
 "Mr. Minor having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly elected doorkeeper of the Senate.

"The president appointed Mr. Snowden to inform him thereof.

"On motion of Mr. Courtney, it was

"Resolved, That the Senate do now proceed to the election of second doorkeeper—

"Whereupon, Mr. Smith, of Henrico, nominated for that office, Abram Hall, of the county of Henrico.

"The roll being called, resulted as follows:

"For Mr. Hall—Messrs. Anderson, of Pittsylvania; Anderson, of Rockbridge; Austin, Beasley, Bland, Campbell, Courtney, Davis, Fitzpatrick, French, Greener, Grimsley, Heywood, Kendrick, Latham, Lewis, Martin, Owen, Patterson, Pendleton, Perrin, Penn, Riddick, Roller, Smith, of Henrico; Smith, of Clarke; Taylor, of Loudoun; Taylor, of Norfolk city; Teahom and Terry—30.
 "Mr. Hall having received all the votes cast was declared by the president duly elected second doorkeeper of the Senate."

The following extract is from the Senate journal for the session of 1871-72, being a part of the proceedings had on Wednesday, December 6, 1871:

"The Senate then proceeded to the election of second doorkeeper—when Mr. Massey nominated for that office William D. Berkeley; Mr. Connolly nominated Abram Hall, of the city of Richmond. The roll was then called with the following result:

For Abram Hall, 23. William D. Berkeley, 10.

"The senators who voted for Mr. Hall are: Messrs. Anderson, of Pittsylvania; Anderson, of Rockbridge; Beasley, Boykin, Cochran, Connolly, Fitzpatrick, Greener, Grimsley, Hundley, Johnson, Kirkpatrick, Lackland, Nowlin, Perrin, Priddy, Roller, Smith, Taylor, of Loudoun, Taylor, of Norfolk; Terry, Ward and Wynne—23.

"The senators who voted for Mr. Berkeley are: Messrs. Graham, Greene, Lathrop, Martin, Massey, Norton, Nutting, Rao, Robinson and Stevens—10.

"Abram Hall having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected second doorkeeper, and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to inform him thereof."

Citizens of the Southwest will readily perceive from what has preceded that in Colonel Slem's vote cast for a negro in opposition to a one-legged Confederate soldier and that of Major Anderson for a negro, who was put up for a sort of menial position without opposition from either side, there is a distinction with a very decided difference.

The High School.

We are gratified to learn that at the next meeting of the City School Board a proposition will be made looking to the purchase of a site and the erection, as speedily as practicable, of a thoroughly modern High School building.

It is greatly to be hoped that the proposition will carry, and that the work will proceed without delay. We have a good High School, and it is doing splendid service for popular education, but our High School building is a disgrace to the city.

It is old and out of date, and utterly lacking in comforts and necessary equipment. It is no fit place in which to educate the boys and girls of Richmond.

The young are necessarily influenced more or less by their surroundings, and we cannot hope to give them the best instruction in progressiveness, in decency, in polite manners, good housekeeping and civic pride when they receive their instruction in a ramshackle, uncomfortable, run-down-at-the-heel building.

The High School per se is the capstone of our public school system and the pride of the community. It must have a home which is in keeping with its reputation and its high character and dignity.

"Lynching, or Murder."

Our Norfolk correspondent reported yesterday that it had not been decided whether the violent taking-off of the Berkeley negro was a lynching or a murder.

If this negro had been slain by a crowd of fifty men, no question would have been raised as to the manner of his taking-off. It would have been a lynching. But as his death was accomplished by a small number of men, there is strong suspicion, according to our correspondent, that the man was "murdered."

If this were not such a serious matter it would be highly amusing. Why this fine distinction between a crime committed by four men and a similar crime committed by fifty men? Why should the crime in the one case be called murder and in the other a lynching? Is the crime mitigated because a greater number of men engage in it? If it be murder for five men to take a prisoner from jail and beat and shoot him to death, why is it not murder for fifty men to commit the same crime? For our part it seems

to us that the greater the number of men engaged, the greater the crime.

The law draws no distinction between lynching and murder. In his charge to the grand jury at Statesboro, Ga., on Monday last, Judge A. F. Daly said that it was the duty of the jury to indict the lynchers of Cato and Reed, adding that "all who participated in that mob were guilty of murder, the same as Reed and Cato, the difference being that the former were bolder than the latter."

That is the law of Virginia. When any number of men, small or great take violent possession of a human being and deprive him of his life without judge or jury, they commit murder, and there is no use in drawing fine distinctions or mincing words. The Berkeley negro was murdered, whether the mob which deprived him of his life was composed of five men or a hundred men, and those who committed the crime should be apprehended and punished according to law.

Prohibition Laws.

In another column we print a letter from a correspondent, which states very clearly one ground of arguments for those who believe in the absolute prohibition of the sale of all alcoholic drinks, namely, that prohibition laws are as well or better enforced than other restraining enactments. We think, however, that the general consensus of opinion of mankind draws a distinct line between such natural crimes as murder, arson or theft, and such offenses against police regulations as result from the illicit sale or distillation of alcohol.

Experience has shown that murder is a crime which cannot be tolerated by any society, and therefore no argument can be entertained as to whether the existence of murder is an evil, or to what extent it shall be permitted to go on. Of the inherent criminality of the sale and manufacture of alcohol, however, there is a wide difference of opinion, and though it may be best for a community to wholly prohibit the sale of alcohol, such a regulation, no matter by what sanction it is enforced, cannot make the sale of alcohol a crime comparable to murder or arson.

At the bottom, prohibition is a question of local, State or national expediency. Richmond has found the licensing system to work very well, if the open and gross violations of the law regulating the sale of liquor to which our correspondent refers are still continuing, they should be reported to the chief of police or to the Mayor.

An old colored woman went before the Mayor's Court the other day, and made a charge against her husband that he had "cussed her up and down de street." The justice asked her if she had any children and she replied that she was the mother of "thirty-nine all told."

"Well, auntie," said Justice Leake, "any woman who has had as much trouble as you does not deserve to have any man cussing her around, so we will send Uncle Louis off on a vacation."

The clerk marked up a fine and costs of \$1 against the aged prisoner.

How proud Crutchfield, of Richmond, would have been to deal with this case!

In reply to the charge made by a Petersburg woman that there is not a man in that city of civility to whom a woman could safely trust her life, the Index-Appel thus meets our challenge:

"What shall we say? Would it suffice to retort that hell has no fury like a woman scorned?"

We hope that the incident is now closed, although we are daily expecting a broadside from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

"The two Filipino youth attending Indiana University, who made independence speeches at one of Mr. Bryan's meetings, are being lectured by Republican newspapermen as to the impropriety of their conduct. All of which reminds one of the admonitions which were hurled at the young Patrick Henry in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Thus speaketh the Rochester (N. Y.) Herald:

"Privately I freely say to you that I should feel delighted if Panama were an independent state, and if it made itself so at this moment; but for me to say so publicly would amount to an instigation of a revolt, and therefore I cannot say it."—President Roosevelt to Dr. Shaw.

That turns out to have been a private opinion publicly expressed.

In that part of this "sweet land of liberty" known as Iowa, the son of the author of "America" is serving a penitentiary term, and there is where heredity and environment have made a misfit.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is one man who would not complain of Judge Parker's silence, if he were still quiet.

Evidently those Panama people are the kind that won't stay bought, they having about exhausted the original ten millions.

Mr. Carnegie cries peace, peace, but knows there is not enough peace to curl the output of his armor plate factory."

Southern cotton planters are unanimously in favor of Dan Sully resuming business, but Wall Street demurs.

Possibly the Thanksgiving proclamations will not be "proclaimed" until after the election.

The early Christmas shoppers usually catch the best birds.

ROYAL'S

1/2 SIZES

15¢ EACH

ASK YOUR DEALER

EMIG & STRAUB, MAKERS

CANADA

15¢ EACH

ASK YOUR DEALER

EMIG & STRAUB, MAKERS

CANADA

15¢ EACH

ASK YOUR DEALER

EMIG & STRAUB, MAKERS

CANADA

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ASK YOUR DEALER

EMIG & STRAUB, MAKERS

BIG EVENT IN TOBACCO IS PETERSBURG

Impressive Ceremonies This Evening Incident to Beginning Work on the River.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, Va., October 25.—There will be a big celebration to be held tomorrow afternoon in honor of the beginning of work on the diversion of the Appomattox River, and the city awaits the event with patriotic interest.

The Chamber of Commerce has completed the programme, and will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to join in the big parade, which will assemble at the hall of the A. P. Hill Camp, and proceed to Haskins' Meadow, across the river, where the ceremony of turning the first earth will be held. A band of music will precede the procession, which, as arranged, will be one of the main features of the event. Mr. William M. Jones, Mayor of the city; Judge Mullen, of the Hustings Court; officers of the courts, the Board of Aldermen and Council, and other officials have been invited to join the parade, and all citizens are expected to be in line. Ladies are especially invited, and it is hoped that the Daughters of the Confederacy, who meet in convention tomorrow, will certainly attend.

General Bith Bolling will be chief marshal of the parade, which is expected to reach the place of honor at 4 o'clock, when the ceremonies will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Starr.

After Mr. Bishop turns the first spadeful of earth a salute of nine guns will be fired by the Petersburg Grays.

The following will be the order of the Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, are coming in on every train, and the convalescent will assemble tomorrow morning with a large representation from the various State chapters, which number several hundred.

Miss M. Ruth Jones, of Lynchburg, president of the Virginia Division, will call the convention to order in the Y. M. C. A. hall at 10 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Starr will open the proceedings with prayer.

Mrs. William R. McKenney, president of the Petersburg Chapter, will deliver the address of welcome, to which the State president will respond, and the business of the convention will then begin with the appointment of the Committee on Credentials.

One of the most interesting and important matters to come before the convention is the question of separating the Pickett-Buchanan Camp, of Norfolk, into two chapters, which has aroused much interest and discussion.

The following will be the programme: Wednesday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.—Convention called to order by president, Miss Ruth Jennings. Prayer by Dr. Starr, chaplain of A. P. Hill Camp. Address of welcome by Mrs. W. R. McKenney, president of the Petersburg Chapter. Appointment of committee on credentials; memorial exercises; roll call of chapters; reading of minutes; report of committee on credentials.

Afternoon session, 3 to 5—Reports of delegates from the various chapters of the State.

Evening session, 8 o'clock—Reports of standing committees and special committees.

Thursday, 10 A. M.—Convention called to order by the president, Prayer by Rev. Dr. Starr. Amendments to constitution. Unfinished business, including form of application blanks. Selecting day for presentation of crosses of honor. New business. Report of J. C. Davis, Monument Association. Amendments to by-laws.

Afternoon session, 4 to 7:30—Tea at the Country Club.

Evening session, 8:30—Lecture session. Historical, Mrs. Philip E. Yeatman. Confederate war.

Friday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.—Convention called to order by president. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Taylor. Communications.

Afternoon session, 4 to 7:30—Reception at Elks' Home.

Evening session, 8:30—Election of officers. Place of next meeting. Adjournment.

INTERESTING QUESTION.

Judge Keith Grants Appeal in Monteiro-Campbell Case.

An appeal and superaddendum have been granted by Judge James Keith, president of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in the case of A. N. Monteiro, Commonwealth's attorney of Gloucester county, vs. N. B. Campbell, superintendent of schools of Gloucester county. This is one of the most important and interesting cases that have come before the court since the new Constitution became effective, and the outcome of the case will be of far-reaching import.

The original case was a quo warranto proceeding brought by the Commonwealth's attorney to vacate the office of school superintendent and to oust the incumbent because he is not a qualified voter, and, therefore, ineligible to the office.

The appellant in the case is Rev. Ned B. Campbell, who was elected superintendent by the State Board of Education, but who is not a qualified voter, having failed to register under the new Constitution. Mr. Campbell claims that he was elected without objection, that he sought to have himself listed for taxation and to register, and that he used due diligence so to do. He alleges that there has been no registrar in Gloucester county, and that he has, therefore, been unable to register. Mr. Campbell is a Presbyterian minister and was removed from Appomattox to Gloucester county in the winter of 1901, months before the new Constitution became effective.

The Circuit Court of Gloucester county, after hearing the case, ordered the writ to issue, and the case was brought to the Supreme Court by writ of certiorari.

The facts in the case are set forth with sufficient detail in the appeal and record to give a comprehensive view of the case. It is alleged, however, that the trial court is assisted by the action of the jury, and that the case is one of the best known in the State.

THE WELDON FAIR.

Opens Under Auspicious Circumstances With a Good Crowd.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WELDON, N. C., Oct. 25.—Under the bluest of skies and with perfect weather conditions the twenty-ninth annual fair of the Weldon Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, North Carolina's next Governor, R. B. Glenn, will deliver an address at the Fair Grounds Friday.

Miss Louise Loving, a beautiful and charming debutante of Richmond, is here to attend the fair.

Fire in Norton.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORTON, Va., October 25.—The dwelling of Judge E. M. Fulton, at Wise, Va., was destroyed by fire Sunday night, as the fire overtook it while it was a total loss. The amount of insurance cannot at this time be ascertained.

State Senator Jordan Here.

Former State Senator William I. Jordan, of Halifax, and Mrs. Jordan, are here for a day or two, stopping at the Richmond. Mr. Jordan is widely known and greatly liked in this city. He is here on private business, merely.

An Appeal Was Granted.

An appeal has been granted by Judge Keith of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in the case of Charles E. Elks, vs. Latournauld et al. This is an appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court of Rappahannock county.

Elks Meet To-night.

An important meeting of the Richmond Lodge of Elks will be held to-night, when the matter of delinquents will be discussed.

HEALTH is the Most Important

No one can tell good baking powder from bad merely by the appearance;

The price is some guide, but not an infallible one;

Some cheap brands may raise the dough, yet contain unwholesome ingredients.

There is one safe, sure way, i. e., to follow the recommendations of the

U. S. GOVERNMENT ANALYSTS,

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES ON HYGIENE

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,

THE BEST HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE—

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OCTOBER 26TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1656 A. M.

Noah entered the ark on the 10th day of second month, answering to this day of our month. The ark was 525 feet long, 87 broad and 52 deep, requiring about 245,000 cubic feet of timber; its capacity two millions cubic feet of space; was commenced about 1650 and completed 1656, having been 100 years in building.

1774.

The first Congress of North America, having finished their deliberations, adjourned.